The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

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LABOR GIVES WIDE PUBLICITY TO USURPED POWER OF COURTS

Agitation the past month under the auspices of organized labor has given wide publicity to the usurped power of courts.

This question has been discussed before, but never has it been presented to so many citizens in such concrete and effective form.

More people now know that court usurpation started in 1803 when John Marshall, chief justice of the United States supreme court, announced in the Marbury case that "it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."

By itself the Marbury case amounted to nothing. It involved the appointment to a minor office and recalled differences between John Adams, retiring president, who believed in a centralized government, and Thomas Jefferson, incoming president, who believed in the people.

What made the Marbury case famous was Chief Justice Marshall's statement that the court has the power to review acts of congress.

Marshall made this decision despite the fact that on four separate occasions the constitutional convention, in adopting the present federal constitution, refused to give this power to the supreme court. The last attempt to give this power to the court provided that when congress passed an act the president and the supreme court would consider the proposed law and make recommendations to congress.

The majority of the convention delegates were so fearful of court usurpation that they refused to even permit the court to make recommendations. They said the court has no business making laws.

Marshall's audacity created an institution that has proven superior to the other two branches of government.

The president can veto acts of congress and congress can override the veto by a two-thirds vote, but the supreme court is answerable to no one. These nine men are appointed for life. It is an autocracy within a republican form of government and by its system of majority decisions it is possible for five judges to dictate the people's welfare and subordinate congress and the chief executive.

John Marshall is dead, but his brain and his purpose go marching on. The few lines that he injected into the Marbury decision, 119 years ago, has evolved a judicial despot that has overthrown the legislative and executive branches of government. These must bow to the whims and moods of nine irresponsible men whose only authority is a daring man who repudiated earlier views when he became chief justice.

Trade unionists and patriotic citizens generally can study the history of the supreme court with profit to themselves and to their country. This study will unfold an amazing tale of how audacious men drug the people's will, filch their rights and block their purpose.

Court usurpation will henceforth be one of the great public questions in this country.

Organized labor is committed to constitutional changes that will restore to the people the governmental system our forefathers intended.

Let every wage worker be intellectually equipped for the coming battle.

Court usurpation cannot withstand the resistless tide of an intelligent public opinion.

Let the workers arm themselves with facts and drag this judicial despotism into the glare of white heat publicity.

SHIP SUBSIDY ADVOCATES CALLED UPON TO TELL ALL

Washington, July 1.—Tell your constituents all the facts connected with the ship subsidy bill, declared Congressmen Hardy of Texas, Davis of Tennessee and Bankhead of Alabama in a public statement in which they say:

"Being opposed to the ship subsidy bill, we gladly welcome the injunction of the president that the question be carried to the people."

These congressmen are members of the house merchant marine committee, which is considering the bill.

"We challenge anybody," they say, "to point to a single utterance by President Harding or any other responsible speaker during the last campaign who raised the question of ship subsidies, or even intimated that such was necessary or that a ship subsidy bill would be considered by the congress."

The congressmen call upon friends of the subsidy bill to bring out these points to their constituents:

That the bill provides for a loan to ship owners of a revolving fund of $125,000,000, at 2 per cent interest and for 15 years at a time and up to two-thirds the cost of the ships although the average life of a ship is estimated at 20 years.

That this bill exempts ship owners from all federal taxes if they use that money to build more ships.

That no friend of the bill has claimed that it will lower freight rates.

That this bill authorizes the shipping board to make contracts for the payment of subsidies for a period of 10 years from the date of making contract, this being admittedly for the purpose of preventing a repeal of the act by subsequent congresses.

That this bill confers upon the shipping board the most autocratic and unprecedented powers with respect to selling ships, making loans, making subsidy contracts and handling enormous sums of money ever conferred upon any board, and yet the shipping board is feverishly employing every conceivable means to obtain such powers and opportunities.

That this bill does not require the shipping board to make any report or accounting to the president, the congress, or anybody else, at any time.

That when this country was in the midst of the war the shipping interests who are back of this bill took advantage of the situation and ran ocean rates up on both their government and the people as high as 1,250 per cent over prewar rates.

That the pending bill is infinitely worse and more costly than any of the various ship subsidy bills which have been repudiated in the past.

WORKERS' PROGRESS BASED ON EDUCATION

Cincinnati, July 1.—"Constant progress is achieved through increasing intelligence of the membership," declared the A. F. of L. convention in urging all organizations of labor to appoint committees on education.

"With the vast increase in the size and power of organized labor, the education of the adult workers has become one of the fundamental demands of the labor movement.

"The worker must know the relation of the industry in which he works, not only to the labor movement, but also to the structure of our modern society. He must be conscious of the spiritual forces which direct and shape the course of the labor movement and inspire the willingness to stand by the movement.

"Workers' education is the very basis of a permanent and responsible workers' organization; it must be co-ordinated with the labor movement, and, therefore, should be regarded as an integral part of the trade union itself. To develop this sense of relationship on the part of the individual worker, and quicken this feeling of responsibility on the part of the trade union, is part of the function of adult workers' education."

The convention approved the action of the executive council in entering into relationship with the workers' education bureau of America.

Supreme Court's Decision Can Destroy Trade Unions

Washington, July 1.—"The supreme court of the United States has ever stood as the defender of liberty" and the Coronada decision can wreck trade unionism, is the facing-both-ways position of the Washington Evening Star.

While this newspaper attempts to defend the court from attacks by labor, the editor makes this acknowledgement:

"Carried to a logical conclusion, the doctrine laid down by the supreme court in the Coronada case would utterly destroy the efficiency of labor unions and reduce the working classes to a condition of servitude."

WU TING FANG IS DEAD.

Washington, July 1.—According to Associated Press cables from China, Wu Ting Fang is dead.

Twenty years ago Wu Ting Fang was China's ambassador to the United States. He proved himself to be a most astute diplomat and quickly adjusted himself to western ways.

He became the sensation of the hour in fashionable circles, where he invariably referred to the need for the United States remodeling its Chinese immigration laws. Cheap-wage employers and their newspapers sang the praises of this smart Celestial.

In 1900 Wu accepted an invitation to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Philadelphia, when he declared that the systems of government, both of the United States and China, are identical!

On several occasions President Gompers called attention to the "most ingenious part" that Wu was playing to weaken Chinese immigration restriction. The trade union official on one occasion declared that dilettante sentimentalists and greedy employers "have adroitly given this accomplished person many opportunities to impress upon the minds of the unwary and unthinking how nice and how gracious and how civilized is this particular Chinaman, and, inferentially, all Chinese."

SOUTHERN PRISON IS PROBED.

Atlanta, July 1.—A committee of superior court judges have made a scorching report on abuses at the state prison farm located at Milledgeville. Prisoners are flogged, food is of poor quality, clothes and shoes are insufficient, no reliable records are kept, and prisoners in need of medical attention have been neglected.

The probers declare that conditions are very insanitary and that the authorities in almost every instance are not properly trained.

NON-INSURERS PUNISHED.

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—The state department of labor is conducting a campaign against employers in this state who have failed to insure employes, as provided by the New York workmen's compensation law. Fines and jail sentences have been imposed in some cases.

OPPOSE CENSORSHIP.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Motion picture censorship was condemned by the A. F. of L. convention, which unanimously declared:

"Censorship in any field of expression constitutes an insidious threat to freedom of expression through all mediums."

Oriental Standards For American Seamen

Washington, July 1.—The United States shipping board has voted to reduce the cost of subsistence to 65 cents per day per man for seamen serving on United States shipping board vessels.

This reduced standard of living for the American seamen brings him within 2 1-2 cents per day of the standard of living of Japanese seamen serving on Japanese ships, according to testimony by R. T. Merrill, director of bureau of research, United States shipping board.

Testifying before the joint committee of the house and senate on the ship subsidy bill, Mr. Merrill stated, on April 13, 1922:

"The representatives of the shipping board in Japan cables that 62 5-10 cents was the cost of feeding on Japanese ships at the end of 1921."

Legislative Representative O'Brien of the seamen made this comment on the shipping board's lowering of subsistence costs:

"It looks as if the board is trying to make it impossible for American seamen to remain on the ships by lowering their standard of living to that of the Japanese."

Railroad Labor Board Affected by Strike Vote

Chicago, July 1.—The railroad labor board has ruled that three railroads have violated the Cummins-Esch law by contracting their repair work to private parties. The roads are: Chicago Great Western, St. Louis, Moundsville and Mexico and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The board takes the same position in these cases that it did in the case of the Indiana Harbor Belt.

"The new decisions of the railroad labor board do not improve the situation any," said John Scott, secretary of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department. "The fact that the board, after months, got busy and put out these decisions doesn't give us any assurance that contracting will cease, or that there will be no further violations of the law. We had one decision, ruling the same thing, and it did no good. These further orders merely aggravate the situation."

Ben Hooper, chairman of the board, indicated that the board might take some action to enforce its decision. The railroads are not alarmed over this prospect. Several months ago the Pennsylvania railroad disobeyed the board's order and then secured a permanent injunction which prohibits the board from censuring the railroad. Recently, Mr. Hooper declared for "can't-strike" laws in a speech before 1,000 railroad managers in New York city.

EIGHT HOURS IN GERMANY.

New York, July 1.—Investigators employed by The Iron Age, a paper devoted to the iron industry, reports that the eight-hour day is almost universal in the German iron and steel trades.

The eight-hour day was proclaimed by provisional revolutionary decree, it is stated, on Nov. 23, 1918, and although the decree expired on March 31, 1922, it has been prolonged until October, pending the passage of a definite eight-hour bill which is now before the reichstag.

In coal mining there is a legal maximum seven-hour day. The government lately submitted, under labor pressure, a seven-hour day bill for all underground mining, iron, etc., but this has not been passed, and the most general rule in the iron and steel trades, shipbuilding and allied branches is a 46-hour week.

TEACHERS RAISE WAGES.

Chicago, July 1.—The teachers' federation, backed by organized labor, has won a wage fight for 10,000 school teachers that means net gains of $4,250,000 annually.

The 8,000 elementary school teachers' minimum of $1,200 is advanced to $1,500 and the $2,000 maximum to $2,500.

The $1,600 minimum of 1,600 high school teachers is raised to $2,000, and the $3,400 maximum to $3,800.

Miss Margaret Haley, the aggressive business agent of the teachers' federation, was the directing genius in this victory.

BLACKLIST IN IOWA.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 1.—A city-wide blacklist operates in Cedar Rapids, according to statements made at the last meeting of the federation of labor. Anti-union employers, it is stated, have copies of the blacklist. The federation of labor instructed its executive board to investigate the matter.

BUILDING TRADES WIN.

San Jose, Cal., July 1.—Superior Judge Gosbey has thrown the injunction and damage plea of the Pacific manufacturing company out of court. The company operates on the anti-union basis and asked for an injunction and $25,000 damages against the building trades unions of this county.

"LOYALTY" CHAMPION IS NOW DISCREDITED

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—Clayton R. Lusk, leader of the state senate majority, and author of so-called loyalty tests, has reached the peak of his popularity and must fight to hold his position. He is one of the original "100 per cent Americans," but he is now charged with mixing his activities as a lawyer with his position as senate leader.

His "loyalty" test for public school teachers was declared an insult to the teaching profession by the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L.

This test provides that teachers take a special oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States and of the state and specifies that a teacher may be dismissed for deficiencies in character or for "disloyalty."

"Exactly what is 'disloyalty,' and who is to be the judge?" asked the A. F. of L. convention.

"Is it disloyal to discuss possible constitutional changes in our form of government? Many narrow-minded politicians would call it so.

"Is it 'disloyal' to tell the truth about vested interests in industry, or to explain the justification of a strike? Many chambers of commerce would call it so.

"Such laws are not needed to prevent the encouragement of violent revolution, but they do make it possible to prevent any discussion which does not sanctify the status quo. They open the door to all reactionary powers, which can use them to introduce fear and compulsion into public school teaching, to encourage petty administrative tyranny and espionage, and to discourage any form of instruction which might offend the temporarily ruling political machine or commercial interest."

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR EXPLOITING INJURED

Washington, July 1.—In a letter to each member of congress the United States chamber of commerce protests against the passage of the Fitzgerald bill for workmen's compensation in the District of Columbia. This bill eliminates private liability companies and turns the insurance over to the government, as is the case in Ohio, where private companies are outlawed.

The chamber of commerce does not favor this plan. It objects to the "monopolistic" provisions which would make it impossible to exploit the sufferings of injured workers and the sorrows of dependants of workers who have been killed.

COURT IS AWFUL SACRED.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 1.—How a group of nine men can be revered as gods was indicated by United States Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania in an address to the bar association of this state. The senator said:

"When somebody attacks American courts in general or the supreme court in particular, we are moved to resent it almost as we would blasphemy."

The speaker stated that England has placed her supreme trust in parliament "and parliament has proved to be the palladium of English liberty, but," continued the speaker, "it is clear to me that nine selected men, with life tenure of office and written constitution to guide them, can safely be trusted to determine the conformity or nonconformity of legislative enactment to the prescriptions of the constitution, and may be allowed the authority to invalidate legislation found to be in conflict therewith."

The speech stamps Senator Pepper as ideal supreme court timber.

ALLEN TAKES LONG DROP.

Topeka, Kan., July 1.—Two years ago Governor Allen aspired to the presidency of the United States and today he is being discouraged in even getting the nomination for representative to the legislature from his home county.

It is whispered that when Allen was in Washington recently he consulted with Kansas congressmen of his political faith regarding running for governor again. He was told that he would endanger the election of every congressional candidate of his party. He will now be satisfied with the state legislature.

DEFEAT WAGE CUTTER.

Toledo, Ohio, July 1.—The common pleas court has ordered Mayor Brough to desist from reducing wages of municipal laborers, whose rates are set by the common council. The court rules that he has no jurisdiction. The central labor union is behind the movement to compel the mayor to obey the law.

The executive was elected on an "economy" platform, and it is announced that the court's decision will be appealed.

STUDIED WHILE IN JAIL.

Cincinnati, July 1.—In a discussion of the labor injunction at the metal trades convention of the A. F. of L., John P. Frey, representing the iron molders, said:

"I began to study the injunction question 21 years ago when I was confined in a jail for contempt of court."

Anti-Trade Union Advice From Soviet Russia Communists Told How to Revolutionize Labor

Cincinnati, July 1.—In opposing recognition of soviet Russia, the A. F. of L. included in its declaration the following official instructions of the third internationale (Moscow) to sympathizers in the United States:

'First, organize small communist groups for the purpose of conducting revolutionary propaganda and establishing communist influence in the component unions of the A. F. of L., and

"Second, organize in the unions special bodies, such as shop committees, workmen's councils, etc., for the purpose of opposing the bureaucracy of the unionist leadership and of attempting to bring about the rejection of the old forms of union organization in favor of revolutionary activity and a system of industrial rather than trade unions, as well as of organizing strikes wherever possible, irrespective of the decisions of the present-day leaders of the unions.

'This work in the old unions must always be connected with the realization that one of the principal aims of the movement in America must be the creation of a new labor organization, independent of the A. F. of L. The fact that most workmen in America are not organized; that the unions which are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. have a membership of more than a million; that there exists a tendency toward the creation of 'one big union;' that unions separate themselves from the A. F. of L. all the time—all this makes it possible and necessary that all these forces be united into a new labor organization, based upon the principles of the industrial union and of the class struggle. The communist party and the I. W. W. should work together for the accomplishment of this great aim.

"In order that this should be done it is necessary that the revolutionary masses in the I. W. W. should take all power away from those union officials.

"Striving to create this new labor organization, the communist party must at the same time remain in close and continuous contact with the workmen who still remain members of the old unions, and even after the creation of the new labor organization, the communists must continue their revolutionary work in the ranks of the A. F. of L. in order to unite and mobilize all class conscious workmen in the struggle against capitalism.

"By means of the communist groups, organized in all the unions, as well as special organizations and the new great labor organization, the unification of the revolutionary industrial forces of the proletariat will be completed."

Leased R. R. Shops Tied Up by Strike

Buffalo, July 1.—The East Buffalo shops of the New York Central railroad are tied up because of a strike of 800 employes. The shops are leased to a business man of this city. The strikers declare that working conditions are bad, and that wages range as low as $9 a week. A demand is made that the shops be returned to the railroad, that the workers may come under conditions approved by the railroad labor board. Other demands include the abolition of piece work and the payment of wage rates paid in car shops maintained by railroads. The piece work system was established when the railroad leased its shops.

COAL TAX UPHELD.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 1.—The state supreme court has upheld the hard coal tax law, passed last year by the state legislature. The tax amounts to one and one-half per cent of the value of anthracite at the mouth of the mine. It is estimated that the tax will yield $7,000,000 a year, 80 per cent of which will be paid outside of the state, because that percentage of hard coal is shipped to other states.

PRESSMEN ADVANCE.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., July 1.—Officers of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union report wage gains by several affiliates the past month.

ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Cooks and Waiters' union and organized restaurant managers have adjusted wage differences.

Fake Co-Operators Checked by Labor

Detroit, Mich., July.—Organized labor in this city has refused to be hurrahed into a co-operative banking scheme, that has been exposed as a fake of the most glaring kind.

The matter was considered by the executive board of the federation of labor, which reports that under the scheme labor would have no control, and was "merely expected to furnish the steam."

Four adventurers proposed that a $3,000,000 corporation be formed and that they be appointed fiscal agents. These agents would have absolute control of all funds until $50,000 was received. The agents could make loans to themselves from this fund. All money received in payment on stock would have a first charge of 15 per cent commission payable to the agents.

The federation of labor accepted the recommendation of its executive board that organized labor should have nothing to do with this privately promoted "co-operative" scheme.

There is no guarantee that the bank itself would ever come into existence and a very strong possibility that the stockholders themselves would be duped, said the report.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 1.—The annual convention of the New York state federation of labor will convene in this city on August 22.

BLACKSMITHS UNITE.

Detroit, Mich., July 1.—Blacksmiths have established a new local as a result of the metal trades' organizing campaign.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES LEAD IN COURT CRITICISM

Washington, July 1.—"Members of the supreme court themselves have administered much severer criticism of their associates and their court than anything that I have ever uttered against them," declared Mr. La Follette in the United States senate in a speech along the same lines he delivered at the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati.

In giving notice that he would submit an amendment to the constitution that will check court usurpation, the Wisconsin lawmaker said:

"When I present it, or shortly thereafter, I am going to make to the senate an argument in support of the proposed amendment. I am going to review in that argument all of the decisions of the supreme court from the beginning of the government down to the present time in which the court has declared unconstitutional the acts of the legislative branch of the government.

"I am going to submit an analysis of these decisions. I propose to show that the supreme court has departed from the position allotted to them by the founders of this government to interpret the law and administer justice and that its members have become, in large measure, a legislative body, injecting their views into the acts of congress and modifying those acts by constructions, in plain violation of the purpose and intent of congress.

"Indeed, so far have they gone in this respect that members of that court—such men as Justice Harlan, Justice Day and Justice Holmes, men whose views should command the respectful attention of this body—have said that the majority of the court were violating the constitution of the United States; that they were assuming to legislate, when the founders of this government said that congress alone should legislate and that the supreme court should adjudicate the law as written.

"No one, sir, I take it, will assert that there is anything in the constitution which gives the federal courts the right to declare a law unconstitutional. I pause to let that soak in.

"I repeat it. No one, sir, I take it, will assert that there is anything in the constitution which gives the federal courts the right to declare a law unconstitutional.

"The fact is that the federal courts, by their decisions, have worked a complete revolutionary change in our form of government, and it is none the less complete because the change has been made gradually. The conditions which that revolution has created are no longer bearable, sir, and my proposition is simply to proceed in accordance with the law and in accordance with the constitution to restore to the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of government the powers and functions which the fathers, in the constitution, declared they should respectively possess and exercise."

"MORE PUBLICITY" A. F. OF L. PROGRAM

Cincinnati, July 1.—Expanded publicity, conducted on a more intensive scale and centralized in one department under the direction of the A. F. of L. president, was unanimously favored by the A. F. of L. convention. This action was urged by the executive council. In its report the committee said:

"The labor movement has always suffered and is now suffering grievously from the lack of research facilities, and of an adequate information gathering and disseminating agency. Particularly in the periods in which we are now passing the A. F. of L. must have an effective agency to secure facts and to impart these facts to the public.

"In response to the earnest appeal of the executive council that 'the convention take such action as will make it possible to place the A. F. of L. information and publicity service on a stable, permanent basis,' and in response to its own sense of the imperative need for immediate action, your committee recommends:

"That the convention provide adequate funds for the maintenance and development of the A. F. of L. information and publicity service through authorizing the executive council to levy an assessment of one-half per cent per capita when in its judgment conditions make it feasible, and in the meantime through a vigorous campaign for voluntary contributions."

The convention also authorized the executive council "to make such arrangements as it may find practical for the publication of a weekly newspaper at such time as its success will be reasonably assured."

SNARLS FOLLOW SPEECH.

New York, July 1.—Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, makes this comment on Senator La Follette's speech before the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L.:

"The best index of the enormous influence of La Follette's speech is, of course, the bitter attacks leveled by the entire capitalist press against him and the convention, which received his speech with such enthusiasm. They will hardly forgive the convention the genuine ovation which they gave the Wisconsin senator.

"Is it possible that the workers, who were such patriots only yesterday, have become so aroused by a dangerous revolutionary speech! They, the workers, who represent all of organized labor in America have dared to boo the name of that high priest of legalism, the chief justice of the United States supreme court, ex-President Taft!"

OPPOSE HANDCUFF LAW.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—Trade unionists of this state are arousing sentiment against a proposed "can't-strike" law, now in the hands of the constitutional convention, in session at Jefferson City.

The plan provides for a constitutional amendment which would empower the legislature to create a "court of industrial relations and agencies." The court, it is stated, shall not have power to force an employe to work or render service, but—

The previous section empowers the court to "investigate, prevent, settle and determine, and do any or all of such acts, in respect to wage and other industrial disputes and conflicts" and to enforce its judgments, decisions and orders. Farming and live stock industries are exempt.

OPPOSE SOLDIERS' BONUS.

New York, July 1.—Professor William Starr Myers of the department of history and politics of Princeton university fears that the soldiers' bonus will prove a blow to American democracy.

In a speech to business men, among whom were notorious profiteers, the educator expressed alarm lest the bonus would put patriotism on a materialistic basis.

The profiteers howled their approval of this sentiment.

NAILS CAUSE STRIKE.

New York, July 1.—Nails poisoned by a solution of acid caused a strike of lathers at Maspeth. A lather holds nails in his mouth. The Maspeth lathers showed that the nails furnished them were poisoning their mouths. The strike was settled when the contractor supplied blue oxidized nails.

HUGE PROFITS IN OIL.

New York, July 1.—It is announced that the Sinclair crude oil purchasing company held 21,737,500 barrels of oil June 1 and that "such oil will find market to realize a profit of 50 cents to possibly $1 per barrel."

Eastern Murder Case Discussed by A. F. of L.

Cincinnati, July 1.—The A. F. of L. convention declared for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian workers who were convicted of murder in Massachusetts over a year ago.

Delegates Doherty and Abraham, of the Boston central labor union, informed the convention that one person "identified" Vanzetti at the scene of the crime and four persons "identified" Sacco. To offset this testimony 21 persons who saw the faces of one or more of the participants in the crime testified that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were the men that they saw. No attempt has been made by the state to impeach any of these 21 witnesses.

Nine persons testified on behalf of Sacco that he was in Boston, 13 miles from the scene of the crime, and of these, three based their testimony on documentary evidence. Eleven persons testified on behalf of Vanzetti that he was in Plymouth, 25 miles from the scene of the crime. Not a single effort has been made to impeach the testimony of these 20 persons who testified to the alibis of the accused. In reviewing this information, the convention declared:

"Whereas, further evidence has been placed in the hands of the state in support of these men's innocence, such evidence requiring that a new trial be had in order that the same may be properly presented; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, favor a new trial for these men toward the end that justice may be done."

DISCIPLINE WINS.

Chicago, July 1.—"Discipline must prevail if the trade union movement is to accomplish its historical mission," says Charles F. Hohmann, editor Bakers' Journal.

"A trade union which cannot conceive this necessity is bound to experience the most ignominious and disgraceful downfall.

"Trade union discipline does not mean—as it is in the case of the army and during war times—that we must submit absolutely to the rule and dictation of superiors. Trade union discipline demands only that the individual subordinates his own will and desires to the interests and decisions of his organization.

"Trade union discipline does not demand personal sacrifices, only the realization of mutual efforts, and it is based upon the natural laws of self-control. This does not make trade union discipline by any means inferior to military discipline; quite the contrary—it strengthens the same in its efficiency.

"The degree of discipline within a trade union depends in a large degree and in its finality upon the strength of the will and determination among the membership as a whole to observe and practice discipline."

LIVING IN BARNS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1.—Evictions of striking miners from company houses in the Fayette coal field are going forward at the rate of 75 to 100 a day, according to a statement from district headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

"These poor people are being put out of their houses and as far as possible are being taken care of by friends in neighboring towns," said the statement. "In many instances they are living in tents on ground donated to them by sympathetic people. Where tents are not available, they are living in barn lofts and such other shelters as can be found."

SENATOR CHANGES FRONT.

Washington, July 1.—Before his election, Senator Myers of Montana was classed as a progressive.

During one of his anti-union harangues recently, he was asked by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts if he believes in the initiative and referendum.

"I do not believe in them at all in national affairs and I have very little faith in them in state affairs," replied Senator Myers.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1.—Carpenters' wages are advanced from $8 a day to $9. Last fall the carpenters accepted the $8 rate with the understanding that rates would advance if the master builders' association negotiated higher rates with other unions. More than 4,500 carpenters are affected.

GOLD-GORGED BANKERS DENOUNCED BY SENATOR

Washington, July 1.—"We have a small coterie of bankers that are patently more powerful than the government. They control the financial situation," declared Mr. Ladd of North Dakota in charging on the floor of the senate that bankers are behind opposition to the soldiers' bonus.

"One of the greatest stains that have been placed upon American honor has been the persistent attempt to blacken and besmirch the patriotic boys who faced hell on the battlefields. The banker who prospers by his operations under a delegation of sovereign governmental function by act of congress may doubtless feel that the soldier has been well treated and is not entitled to anything," said Senator Ladd.

"While these soldiers were sacrificing, the great banks of this country were piling up surplus, distributing dividends and increasing the salaries of bank officials. It is one of the greatest crimes of the age that we have not used the strong arm of the government to reach into the gold laden coffers of these war profiteers and compel them to divide, in an equitable manner, their outrageous profits with the boys who suffered, sacrificed, bled, and who have lost hope and happiness and business opportunity and who re-entered domestic life facing new conditions and were compelled to start all over again."

TWO PRESIDENTS COMPARED.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Two presidents—Lincoln and Harding—were compared by a special committee which brought in a strong report to the A. F. of L. convention against all forms of compulsory labor legislation.

"It would seem," declared the committee, "that propaganda for industrial feudalism supported by political bureaucracy, has found its way into the white house. It is most regrettable to note the utterances of the president of the United States, wherein he disapproves of labor's reluctant but necessary resort to the right to strike against industrial oppression.

"It may be well to recall in this connection a most appropriate utterance upon the same subject by another president, Abraham Lincoln, who said: 'I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike if they want to.'"

STRIKEBREAKERS A MENACE.

Cumberland, Md., July 1.—The Evening Leader warns the Dickson construction company not to abandon its strikebreakers' camp "and throw the strikebreakers on the mercy of the people of Cumberland."

The Western Maryland railroad has contracted its repair work to the construction company, which has had a strike on its hands for several weeks because of its attempts to enforce lower working conditions.

"It is to be hoped," says the Evening Leader, "that the people of Cumberland, knowing full well as they do that the former Western Maryland employes are right in their demands, will refuse to harbor these men brought here to take the bread and butter from the families of the citizens of Cumberland."

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

Washington, July 1.—Increases in employment are reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics, which bases its estimate on information received from representative establishments in 12 manufacturing industries. Comparing the figures of May, 1922, with those for identical establishments for May, 1921, it appears that in eight of the 12 industries employment increased, while it decreased in four establishments. The largest increases were 24.6 per cent in hosiery and underwear and 22.4 per cent in car building and repairing. Iron and steel employment decreased 18 per cent and leather employment decreased 17.3 per cent.

BOSSES EMPLOY WOBBLIES.

Portland, Ore., July 1.—Organized labor's claim that the employers' hatred of the I. W. W. is camouflage was indorsed in this city when a group of employers went to the I. W. W. hall and employed more than 50 men. They were put to work on the water front where a strike of longshoremen is on.